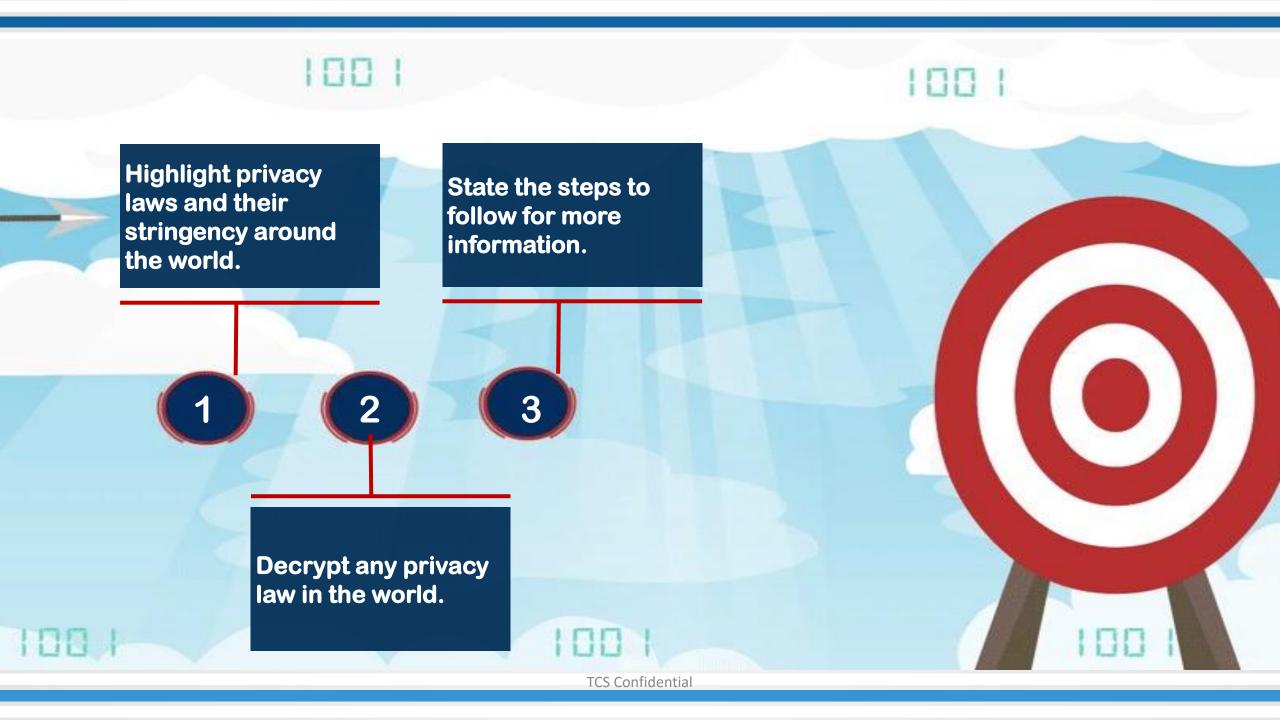
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Hello friends. I am Chadd, your mentor for this course on Data Privacy.

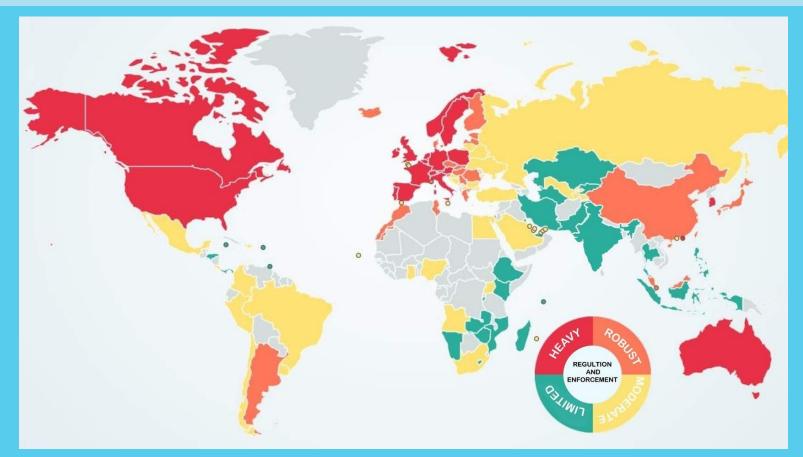
Let us take a closer look at Privacy Regime in TCS.



Data Privacy Laws: Across Boundaries

Let's begin the module with a quick look at the world map depicting data privacy laws and their stringency around the world.





Source: <u>DLA Piper, 2019</u>: https://www.dlapiperdataprotection.com/index.html?t=world-map&c=AO

Instead of deep diving into any regulation, we will now look at the various aspects or components of privacy law. This will help us to decipher privacy laws or standards across the world.





<u>Scope and Applicability</u>. It is important to understand the scope and applicability of various privacy laws. There may exist different types of laws such as sectoral and functional; federal and state; mandatory and prescriptive; self-compliant and co-compliant, and so on.



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<u>Definitions:</u> It is vital to understand the definitions of PI, SPI, PHI, PFI, data subject, data controller, data processor, privacy principles, privacy rights, and so on.



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<u>Rights Granted to Data Subjects:</u> Data subjects can be granted the right to access, the right to rectify/correct, the right to erasure, the right to data portability, and so on.



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It is essential to understand the <u>requirements of privacy principles</u> like content of notice, process to obtain consent, awareness to be conducted, or PI sharing requirements for sub-processing purposes, and restricted collection and processing of specific PI, and the framework for organizations to follow in order to comply with the applicable.











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<u>Certifications and Seals:</u> Regulatory authorities may offer some self-demonstration techniques such as seals and/or certifications. Moreover, there could also some seals provided by private entities to showcase compliance, privacy codes of practices, and so on.



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<u>Penalty and Fines:</u> Penalty and fines include monetary and reputational risks for an organization as well as imprisonment, sometimes (as per applicable regulations), to individual responsible for non-compliance or privacy incident.



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<u>Regulatory Infrastructure:</u> Organizations might be required to register with regulatory bodies that are assigned by the government to:

- oversee compliance · maintain a list of compliant organizations
- facilitate dispute redressal raised by organizations about non-compliance and/or individuals about their privacy











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<u>Notification Requirements</u> could include a prescribed/mandatory timelines along with process to notify any data breach identified, appointment of Data Protection Officer (DPO), transfer and/or disclosure of PI overseas, and so on.



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<u>Cross-border PI Transfer:</u> Cross-border PI transfer includes some requirements for organizations to follow before sharing PI oversees.



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<u>Exceptions and Exemptions:</u> These could be of any type: such as employer processing PI of employees, PI processing done for national security purposes, start-ups processing PI for a limited purpose, and approved by authority, and so on.



Privacy Regulatory Requirement: Country/Geography Specific



To know more about country/geography specific privacy regulatory requirements, please do one or more of the following in the order mentioned.

- 1. Refer to the local privacy law, usually available in public domains
- 2. Refer to Privacy Requirements and Procedures Manual released in iQMS Wiki
- 3. Connect with your function and/or unit Data Privacy Manager
- 4. Connect with the local Data Protection Office in your region
- 5. Connect with the Global Privacy Office



Let us look at the key learning points covered in this module:

- The widespread adoption/strengthening of privacy requirements through regulations
- The method of decrypting any privacy law in this world, with the help of various aspects covered in any data privacy regime



Thank you for completing the topic Data Privacy: Privacy Regime from the course Data Privacy.